advertising.

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Building, Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, It cants per week; 45 cents per month. By mail, Dally and Sunday, one month,

40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Weekly Journal and Agriculturist Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250; Edi-

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1320 Masonic Temple Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building. New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Tuesday. Washington Oct 18 -For Oklahoma and

Indian Territory-Fair Tuesday; north winds For Missouri-Generally fair Tuesday

light variable winds.
For Kansas and Nebraska-Generally fair and warmer Tuesday.

IT CAN COME TO MISSOURI.

The procedure of Attorney General Boyle in bringing suit to forfeit the Kansas charter of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company ap pears to have been inspired by vindictivenes rather than by the demands of justice There are many people who believe that the state of Kansas is right in controlling by law the charges to be made by the stock vards to cattle shippers, but there are few who will indorse the action of the legal department of Kansas in harassing this company without real cause.

It is alleged by the attorney general that the stock yards company has not maintained its general offices on Kansas territory as is required by the Kansas laws. It is asserted by the stock yards company that the attorney general is in error and that the Kansas law has been obeyed in spirit, if not strictly according to letter. To understand the contention it must be remembered that the stock yards building is partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. The moving of a book from one side of a room to another is sufficient to transfer it from one state to another, and it is quite possible that the attorney general may be able to prove that a portion or all of the records of the general offices have at one time or another been across the Missouri line and out of Kansas territory, thus constituting a very far fetched techni cal transgression of the Kansas law. But the attorney general will not be able to prove that any such movement of the records has been made with intent to exempt the company of any of its responsibilities under the Kansas law. If any such movement has ever taken place, it was purely as a matter of office convenience, and not with the intention of escaping anything that might be imposed with every book and every officer on the Kansas side, for the company has always proceeded about its business as a Kansas corporation and recognized the jurisdiction of Kansas courts and Kansas authorities.

Under the circumstances it would not be surprising if the stock yards company willcame over into Missouri and became a new corporation under laws and customs which do not permit the wanton harassment and persecution of business enterprises. Not content with establishing in court the right of Kansas to fix the revenues which shall be received by this corporation, the attorney general seeks to drive it from the state Elated and eager from his recent victory, he expects to gain additional Populistic glory by destroying utterly the company as a Kansas institution, and we assume the belief to be reasonable that the company will not wait to be destroyed, but will remove itself upon its own accord. There is nothing at all in the way of the company becoming a Missouri corporation. It gains no privileges as a Kansas organization that it would not equally enjoy under the Missouri laws, and there is no present proba bility that it would ever be forced to defend itself from lawsuits brought by an over zealous attorney general upon trifling technicalities. Kansas City, Mo., extends open arms to every reputable business enterprise, and while this state waives no right to regulate corporations, it is not in the habit of driving them out of its boundaries

by persecution. NEW YORK'S MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

The aspect of the mayoralty campaign in Greater New York is much more encouraging to the Republicans now than a few weeks ago, when the nominations were first made. The unexpected strength of Henry George, though never considered cangerous, demanded consideration. The strength of Tammany in municipal affairs, although seriously compromised by George's candidacy, was still the most serious opposition to the Republicans. The aggressiveness of the Citizens' Union, with its specious representations, rendered the force of Seth Low's candidacy exceedingly problematical. But since it has become evident that there is no possibility of a reconciliation between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union, principally because of the latter's uncom premising opposition to any alliance that would, in the event of victory, give others than its leaders a legitimate share in the spoils, things are looking better for General Tracy and the Republican party.

The injection of national issues into the municipal campaign, first by W. J. Bryan, later by Secretary Bliss, and last by ex-President Harrison, has been wholly to the advantage of the Republican cause. On these issues Lesser New York alone gave McKinley something like 20,000 plurality Mr. Bryan did his opponents a good turn when he threw down the gauntlet on this ground. Besides, there is nothing forced in making this campaign something more than a local event. Its result must have distinct national bearing, and, as ex-President Harrison says, every man in that city who voted for McKinley last fall has the same reason for voting for General Tracy

The growing evidence that Tammany had much to do with the Citizens' Union move ment, believing that it would effectually di vide the Republican party, and the fact that the managers of Seth Low are making their principal fight on General Tracy have won over many of the independents As the fences are being cleared, the Republican ranks are being increased. The general situation is one that means a con tinual growth in General Tracy's strength,

just as it means a falling off in the support of George and Low. The final issue will be between Tracy and Van Wyck.

THE SCHLEGEL MURDER CASE.

It has been a long time since the criminal court of Jackson county has been called upon to decide a case of such general and sorbing interest as that in which John Schlegel is now on trial for the murder of Dr. A. L. Berger. Sentiment is divided as to the moral justification and the legal responsibility of Schlegel. The crime was one of the most deliberate, cold-blooded and cowardly in our annals, and for these reasons alone calls for the most vigorous pros ecution of the case against the murderer The offenses alleged to have provoked the crime are so heinous in character and so aggravated in circumstances that, if proven they will go far to condone the vengeance torial Rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 23. taken by Schlegel. The chief weakness of the defense lies in the fact that the murderer waited for months after he was acquainted with the alleged commission of these offenses before he took the law into

his own hands. The professional standing of Dr. Berger and the previous peaceable record of John Schlegel are calculated to intensify the interest of their respective friends as well as that of all others who have read of the crime. But all of the charges, admitted and alleged, and all of the circumstances, mitigating and unmitigating, have been thoroughly reviewed by the press. It renicins to be seen what the legal solution of the case may be. All the public can ask is that the case be vigorously prosecuted, for, as a matter of course, it will be ably defended. It will be a great legal battle, the details of which will be in many respects revolting, but the outcome of which i highly important to the city and its wel-

THE FIELD FOR RECIPROCITY. The appointment by President McKinley of a commission to look after the reciprocity features of the Dingley tariff bill naturally invokes inquiry as to the direction in which this country may extend its export trade. Strange as it may seem, our export trade has been steadily increasing with countries far away, while it has remained at a standstill, or decreased, with those countries close at hand. Although the total volume of exports increased in value from \$882,-606,938 in 1896 to \$1,050,987,253 in 1897, little of this expansion is to be credited to the Central or South American states. Mexico, it is true, showed a gain of about \$4,000,000, but the total gain in all the Central American states amounted to less than \$100,000. Turning to South America, only four countries made gains as purchasers of American goods in amounts worth noticing. Argentina increased her purchases \$400,000. Colombia \$425,000, Peru \$100,000 and Ecuador \$45,000. On the other hand our exports decreased, to Brazil \$1,800,000, to Chile \$900,000, to the Gulanas \$150,000, to Bolivia \$15,000, The losses therefore overbalance the gains by about \$2,500,000, a very extraordinary showing when we consider that during the same time our exports to Europe increased \$140,-000,000, to British North America \$5,000,000, to China \$5,000,000, to Japan \$6,000,000, to British Australasia \$5,000,000, to British Africa, \$2,000,000 and to Portuguese Africa \$1,000,000.

Nor is the showing any more favorable when we turn to some other Southern markets. Our exports to Bermuda decreased \$70,000, to British Honduras \$2,000, to the British West Indies \$800,000, to the Danish West Indies \$20,000, to Hayti \$600,000, to Puerto Rico \$125,000. Cuba presented a gain of \$700,000, but this is attributed to the war and not to natural causes. The total loss of American trade in the West Indies amounted to more than \$500,000.

Commenting upon these figures, the Manifacturer, a leading trade journal of Philadelphia, says: "There must be a reason for this remarkable state of affairs. When we can increase our shipments to Europe, Asia and Africa at such astonishing rate, why is t that our Spanish-American trade instead of increasing actually decreases? What is the explanation for this singular result? Is t possible that consumption has decreased in Spanish-America during the year which is just past? Have England, France and Germany sold less in these countries? Was there any general industrial relaxation in South America during the twelve months ending June 30, 1897, as compared with the same months in 1895-96? So far as appears nothing of the kind occurred at all. It is very well known that the Southern populations are more slow to develop new tastes and to accommodate themselves rapidly new economic conditions than we are ourselves, or the people of Europe are, and yet look at the Chinese and Japanese. They have not heretofore been considered very active in these respects. In fact, the Chinese have long beer regarded as the personified essence of conservatism, backwardness and lethargy, yet we increased our sales in Asia last year by nearly \$14,000,000,

"The conclusion is unavoidable that we are ourselves to blame for the result as we see it in Latin-America. We must return to the questions of transportation, of banking, of reciprocity, of trained salesmen, or more knowledge, more science, and more system in the development and promotion of our trade in those countries. There is no other way by which we can strengthen our hold upon these markets, no other way by which the demand which exists in South America for manufactured goods can be supplied from the mills and factories of the United States. It is not worth while to say that these are raw materials in which the increase has been made, and the South American states have not participated in the movement because those countries have nough raw products of their own. Our exports of manufactured goods last year increased nearly \$50,000,000, and \$16,000,000 of this was credited to iron and steel alone lines of manufactured merchandise for which there is a continual demand in Latin-America, if we had the means at hand to sell and deliver the goods to those markets. It should be apparent to Ameri can manufacturers that this field is still lying fallow insofar as the United States is concerned."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What will the Sun be without Dana' That is a question a good many people are propounding now.

General Tracy, General Harrison and General Prosperity are doing a strong bit

Jean and Edouard de Reszke have been made nobles by the czar. This will cos American music lovers dearly.

Two fatalities in the prize ring within a week. At this rate, pugilism will soon be almost as dangerous as football.

The friends of Low in New York do not ike the meddling of ex-President Harrison in behalf of Tracy. But Mr. Harrison always reserves to himself the privilege of standing up for the Republican party, re-

gardless of who may or may not like it. The distinguished Indiana statesman is a great believer in the beauties and benefits of Republican rule.

Giving up Cuba would be quite a loss to Spain, and the longer the giving up is de-

layed the greater the loss will be. Industrial statistics and bank clearings continue to block the efforts of calamity orators and organs to belittle the country's prosperity.

Unless Debs thrusts himself into public otice with a new outburst of folly the ountry will soon forget that he is one of its nulsances.

An Eastern contemporary refers to her as "Uncle Mary Lease." Aunt Mary's beard must have grown considerably since she left Kansas.

If Senator Gorman continues in a coma tose condition much longer the referee will be justified in awarding the fight to the Baltimore slugger.

It is hoped that Ed Findley will not allow his hostility to County Attorney Lowe carry him to the length of buying up the Schlegel jury.

It is easy to see from a general reading of the New York papers that Tracy, Van Wyck Low and George are practically sure to be the next mayor.

If this country hadn't adopted a tariff law to protect its industries from British competition. Victoria's view of our future probably wouldn't be so gloomy.

Unfortunately for Banker Taylor, he is on the Kansas side of the line and consequently out of reach of the tender mercles of Governor Stephens.

Mr. Bryan expresses confidence that Ne

braska will give a substantial majority against sound money and prosperity. But Mr. Bryan is simply voicing a hope. If Jerry Simpson ever reaches heaven, the

inhabitants of that country will not long he left in darkness as to the unstable and fleeting character of their prosperity. It is painful to note that while Governor

poration octopuses imported some heavy frosts and nipped his best potato patches, Dr. Nansen has started on another vovage, with much better prospect of get-

Pingree was away on vacation the cor-

started for the pole. He has sailed for the American dollar. The Bath young man who kissed a pretty girl and caught the measles would have made no complaint if the parity had been

right, but he thinks 4,000 measles to one

ting what he is out for than when he

kiss is a trifle one-sided. Sagasta's plan of enlisting Cubans to fight the insurgents is all right if it can be made to work. With Gomez and his followers, for instance, in Spanish uniforms the attempt to pacify the island would be greatly strengthened.

The report that a nest of counterfeiters has been discovered in the Pennsylvania penitentiary gives the impression that there is something wrong. Yet what more fitting place could there be for counterfeiters than in a penitentlary?

Miss Cisneros is a little slow in accepting that offer of adoption by a Kansas farmer. Possibly the young woman is conscientious and is not sure she ought to burden a stranger with her support. The Kansas farmer should write again

The New York newspapers that are op posed to Tracy have succeeded in electing two or three other candidates with straw votes. It seems Tracy has an old-fash ioned notion that the way to get elected is to gather in real votes and pay no attention to the straw ones.

An exchange remarks that as Mr. Bryan now makes as much in a day as he used to make in a year, his opinion of American opportunities ought not to be unfavorable It has been Mr. Bryan's contention that opportunities for accumulating money by honest labor were wanting in this country, the money makers being those who prey on the masses and pocket the fruits of others' toll. There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's personal experience to controvert that theory.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Not content with holding the reputation of being the literary center of Kansas Abilene is reaching out a greedy hand for aurels in the realm of high art. An Abilene girl, Miss Elinor Seymour, went to New York about a year ago and her handsom face and figure at once made her in de mand as an artist's model. She recently sat for Dolly Madison in a picture repreenting some of the women of the White House.

What Ewing Herbert doesn't know abou violins would form a volume of huge pro portions. Speaking of a recent musical affair in Hiawatha at which one Mr. Swartz played a violin solo, Mr. Herbert says: "The violin came with him to Kansas and keeps its musical tones despite its age, 42 years."

An Atchison second-hand dealer who wa accused of knowingly buying a stolen bicycle prints a card of denial in the local paper, in the course of which he says: "I am not so bad as they try to make out. Give the devil what little credit is due him, and by so doing he may be encouraged to win new laurels." The ground would certainly be well taken except for the fact that the devil has already won so many laurels in Atchison that he has them to

Jesse Engle, a bishop of the River Brethren church at Abllene, left last Friday for the wilds of Africa, where he expects to become a missionary. Bishop Engle is 65 years old, and in saying good-by to his friends he jokingly bade them not be afraid as he was too tough to eat.

The death of Mrs. M. R. Davis, motherin-law to Rev. Dr. Quayle, of Kansas City, brings out the information that she was a niece of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Charley Scott has hung up a prize of \$50 in his Iola Register for any man who will say that he is sorry he voted for McKinley. A month ago Mr. Scott offered the same prize for any Populist orator who would come to Allen county and repeat his speech of last year, but found no takers.

In his speech at the Oklahoma state fair the other day Senator Ingalls said three hings which are considered mighty bright by all the territory papers. Here they are "Our Populist calamity friends are a set who are never absolutely happly unless they are perfectly miserable. . . . The dollar of the laboring man buys more and the dollar of the capitalist earns less than at any time since Christ died on Calvary.

With our improved machinery farm ng has become a sedentary occupation, and one who wishes for real physical exercise must go upon the lecture platform or enter

"The week of politics in Leavenworth, says the Atchison Globe, "has developed

the gossip that Senator Baker favors State Senator Hessin for governor; that Congressman Broderick may decide to run for governor, and that Senator Baker's law partner is backing W. J. Bailey for Mr. Broderick's seat."

Continued ill health compels the retirement from his editorial duties of ex-Lieutenant Governor Felt, who for a number of years has ably and successfully conlucted the Atchison Champion, the paper founded and made famous by the late Governor Martin, and he has formally placed the establishment on the market.

It was the most consistent thing in the world that Mr. Joe Warhorst should have been a prominent figure at the Leavenworth soldiers' reunion.

It is reported by an Oklahoma paper that Joe McNeal is rated as worth a quarter of a million, but he still remains \$750,000 behind his brother Tom, of Kansas, who is the possessor of a million dollars' worth of fame.

When Bill Morgan remarked that the next governor of Kansas "is now hiding in the buffalo grass of Western Kansas," Mr. Elithorpe, of Elisworth county, said 'shoo" to the owls, kicked a few prairie dogs into their holes and raised his head for a long and jealous scrutiny of the surrounding country.

A campaign is on down in Barber county that is attracting unusual attention. The Medicine Lodge Cresset is booming the Republican nominee for representative on the ground that he is not an orator and will make no speeches when he arrives at To-peka. His Populist opponent is a man who can start his mouth going and go off and leave it for a week without even returning to oil the creaky places.

A correspondent of the Emporia Gazette thus gives pointers to the society editor:
"You say the country girls are dressed so well you can't tell them from the town girls. Here's a way to tell; when you see a spranicky looking girl whose dress hike up and shows her white underskirt when she swishes herself, she is from the coun try. The town girls all wear black under skirts on the street."

President Hall, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, has made a gift of \$20,000 to Bethany college in Mc Pherson county. Webb McNall should in stantly investigate and discover whether President Hall has a license to give away money in Kansas.

Dr. Lester F. Ward, curator of the na tional museum at Washington, has been visiting friends in Winfield. While there he delivered a lecture and received some very favorable comment from the local papers, one of which, however, shocked the distinguished gentleman by stating that he was the author of "Dynamitic Socialism, a book which is considered standard every where." The real title of Dr. Ward's book is "Dynamic Sociology."

Hon. Seth Low, the candidate for mayor of New York city, has sent a check for \$50 to aid in the repairs on Trinity chapel at Lawrence, Rev. Mr. Avres, the Episcopa pastor at Lawrence, is an old-time friend of the New York man.

It was related in this department short time ago that Frank Jarrett, of Urbana, had gone to the cemetery in Pittsburg and dug up one of his arms, which had been buried there after amputation. He declared that he could not sleep on account of the thought that a portion of his anatomy had been buried at such a distance from his home, and it has since been recounted by the local papers that he siept well after removing the arm to Ur

A similar case is thus reported by the Dodge City Republican: About fifteen years ago, N. D. Beathon, of Cimarron, Kas., had difficulty with a man in his em ploy. The man became enraged and shot Beathon's arm, and amputation of the arm near the shoulder was necessary. The arm was buried in the local cemetery, the place of burial being unknown to Bea thon. The stump of the arm frequently pained the young man, and he could feel pains along down the arm as though it Beathon to go to the cemetery and disarange the arm we are not advised; but he did so, and found the spot where it was edge of it. He found the arm in a twisted sition, and the fingers cramped, and or straightening it out the imaginary pain left him, and he has felt no peculiar sen sations of pain since.

the Republican nominee for judge in the Cowley-Sumner county district, is receivng the suport of Methodists, without regard to party lines. His father was the well-known Presiding Elder Swartz, who rcde among the Indians and buffalo in early days to hold Methodist services in the frontier settlements.

"The West side people," says the Abilene Reflector, "have become so used to passing magazines from house to hous as members of a book club that they are about to enlarge the sphere of the idea's usefulness by passing amusements around in a similar manner. Each family has its specialty, and all will thus enjoy the fun. T. E. Dewey will first start out his prairie deg which will be followed by I. S. Halam's peacock; then will start George Rogers' pony, to be followed by G. C. Sterl's box kites. James Johnson will be made a member so that the goat and cart can come in, and it is expected that the circus will leave a novelty that will prove attractive. It is a great idea and will

prove a winner." Ottawa Herald: Two middle aged, intelligent looking monkeys were on the streets -day giving clever performances, which interested the business men very much They were accompanied by two low browed Italian counts, who followed the monkeys around with wheezy hand organs and collected "de mon."

Ed Hoch: Marlon county Pops are to have a rally in Marion to-morrow. It is to be a sort of masquerade party, with free silver masks. Orators who are not at heart friends of silver at all, or of any other metallic money, but who believe in fiat money alone, will stand up and look solemn, and talk and talk and talk for silver. And then a lot of fellows, who take more stock in silver than they do will clap their hands and yell, "that's the stuff,

whoop 'em up." MISSOURI POINTS.

"If you are not satisfied with Missour you might join Walter Williams' 'Mizzoury colony at Columbia," the Springfield Reoublican suggests.

Twenty years ago the pupils in the white public school in Columbia were outnum-bered by those in the colored school there

The pupils in the Joplin city schools m

The unanimously chosen secretary of the unior law class at the university is Miss Wilhite, one of the bright young women pon whose membership therein the class

prides itself. Miss Helena Fredericks, the St. Joe girl who is now a member of the Bostonians, is inging the part of Maid Marian in "Robin Heod" with great success, reports from Eastern cities say.

The big horse event at St. Joseph last week was not a financial success, the man-agers of Star Pointer and Joe Patcher, havng lost \$50 on the affair, while the local people only came out even.

George Barnes, editor of the Carterville Journal, is out \$5 because of over-conf dence in a stranger. A man giving his name as E. M. Williams appeared at Barnes' office the other day and opened

negotiations for the purchase of the paper. After getting Barnes interested to a proper he induced him to cash a check or the bank at Afton, I. T., for \$5, and shortly after disappeared. The check was worth less.

Ex-State Senator Warren F. Switzler, o Omaha, now the candidate of Nebraska gold Democrats for chief justice of the su preme court of that state, was a member o the law class of '76 at Columbia.

The marriage of Miss Florence, daughte of Secretary of State Lesueur, to Mr. W. C Gewer, of Marshall, will occur to-morrov morning at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in Jefferson City.

Uncle Sam is ready for any contingency now. General Billy Ryder took the oath of allegiance and became a citizen of the United States and of the commonwealth of Missouri in St. Louis the other day.

Dr. Wood, the owner of the Sedalia opera louse, shows an inclination to become something of an octopus in the amusement line, having recently reached out after the Empire, a nearly new \$60,000 opera house it Quincy. Jefferson City's oldest inhabitant cudgel

time when so much sand and so littl water had to be crossed in going from there to the Callaway county side of the Miss as at present. The young man who plays end rush, and loes it particularly well, on the West Point ootball team, is a former Missouri univer

bia two years ago. The employes in the Frisco shops at Springfield who were laid off some weeks ago because of the shutting off of the yellow pine supply through the operations of Texas quarantine have all been put

back to work on full time.

Fifty years ago last week an enthusiastic eception was tendered the Boone county ontingent of Mexican war volunteers the occasion of their return to Columbia. Dr. John R. Atkinson delivering the adliess of welcome, and James P. Fleming responding on behalf of the warriors.

In the opinion of his Greene county new paper admirers, if Webster Davis should be promoted to the head of the interior de-partment as a result of the changes folowing Judge Field's retirement, the country would not feel the loss of the superannuated justice as keenly as was at first supposed.

A young woman employed as a teacher in the Sedalia schools, and who is rated as one of the best, was suspended for thirty days at a recent meeting of the board for having unduly chastised a pupil in her room in severely slapping the child's face. The directors intimated that a castigation with a whip would not have been disapproved by them.

Heredity manifests itself in unexpected vays sometimes, as an exchange says. Fifeen years ago a grape grower of Boonville. thrifty old German, meeting some verses, killed himself. The coroner held an inquest. Among the sorrowing ones at the examination was a rosy-cheeked girl who wept over a father's tragic death. "I don't see how anybody could kill himself, no matter how bad things go," she said. Last week in St. Louis this girl, grown and married, killed herself, "Like father, like

Maryville Tribune: In a recent article on

'General Lyon and the Fight for Missouri.'

published in the Midland Monthly, Captain

J. S. Clark said: "Had he (Lyon) lived he

would have been the Stonewall Jackson of the Union army." It is futile to say what any man would have become had he not been cut short in his career, of course; but here can be entertained no doubt that this Missouri hero had in him many of the elenents of greatness, and Missourians are urning oftener as time passes to a consid eration of his services to the state and are prone to put a growing estimate on his cenius. General Lyon saved Missouri from eceding at the cost of his life. In the short campaign he conducted against Price and McCullough he proved that he had rare talents for leadership and command. le proved himself in every action of his as a man of the most exalted courage and patriotism, and in the years to com his memory will be revered by the descendants of Confederates as well as by the descendants of Union men. Colonel Snead was, in war, Lyon's leading enemy, but he declared of him: "He was the greatest nan I ever knew." Men who knew him in life declare that he had many of the attrioutes of greatness. He was a great scholar great patriot, a great soldier. War would probably have brought out the true inward-ness of the man, and Missouri may have given to the world a man who, had his life ot been cut short, would have been one of he nation's greatest soldiers Lyon's devotion to his country, bravery and patriotism made him Missouri's here of the civil war, and his life furnish

verthy subject for the study and emulation of the youth of the state. Practical Profit Sharing.

From the Chicago Chronicle President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, is evidently stanch believer in the theory of profit sharing by employes as a means to the prom tion of special and continued interest in their work. He has invited the conductors brakemen, switchmen and other employe of the road to become joint owners of the property with the present stockholders.

In the circular carrying this invitation to employes President Stickney points out that the plan is not new, and that four years ago the Chicago Great Western company began assisting those in the company's employ to buy through partial payments one share at a time of the capital stock. Up to the present this policy has resulted in 359 officers and employes (other than member of the board of directors) owning 1,969 shares and in 1.624 having made partial payments on account of the further purchase of one share apiece.

This is fully as gratifying to the compar of which Mr. Stickney is the executive head as were the results of a similar policy of the Illinois Central company, which began several years ago to encourage its employes to become stockholders. In the case of the Chicago Great Western the directors feel specially gratified, because when the policy was first undertaken four years ago the value of the stocks of the company wa problematic, owing to its newness, and the directors felt some hesitation in recommending them as a suitable investment fo

the savings of laboring men. According to President Stickney's latest circular the time has now come when the directors feel justified in encouraging the employes to invest their savings in certain of the company, which are enumerated. The point is emphasized that neither the company nor any of the officers or directors have any of such stock for sale and that the latter can be purchased only in the markets of New York or London. But the point of special interest to all em-ployes of corporations who may be theoretically interested in profit sharing is the generous terms and special facilities af-forded by Mr. Stickney's company for those a record for attendance last month, the average for the four weeks having been more than 96 per cent of the total enrollof its employes who may wish to become stockholders even on a small scale,

Thus it is announced that the secretary of the company will undertake on applica tion to purchase the stock desired at its market value without charge for his serv-ices, the purchase price, if desired, to be paid for at the rate of \$10 per share at the time of application, the balance to be paid in monthly installments of \$10 per share until the purchase price is paid, when the stock will be registered in the name of the curchaser and a certificate of ownershi lelivered. With the return of fairly good times the probabilities are that an increas ing number of employes will take advan-tage of these liberal terms, which amount to the maintenance of a savings bank by the company in the interest of its employes. It is practically guaranteed that the stock to be purchased will be a regular dividend payer.

Of course the real motive for profit sharing with employes lies far deeper than any

eleemosynary spirit on the part of railroad

directors. It is a leaf taken out of the book of experience every time that a board of other corporation man railroad officials or agers wisely concludes that employes who are part owners of the property are among its best conservators.

Gorman's Latest Trick.

From the Chicago Record. When the political history of the nine teenth century is written there should be a short chapter especially devoted to the case of Mr. Gorman. Ever since his entrance upon a political career the senator from Maryland has occupied a position quite by himself. He has been a manager, schemer, the Machiavelli of American politics. Even David B. Hill, who has wen distinction of his own as an adroit politicuan, has usually fought in the open. If he conducted political intrigues in the dark he at least spoke openly in defense of his plans. He was a fighter as well as a

projector of political campaigns. Gorman from the outset has played the game of politics for politics' sake, and the salient feature of his character as a polltician has been his willingness to sacrifice every other consideration to the one matter f political advancement. Last year, in the stress of a campaign in which the demochis memory in vain in an effort to recollect racy became disastrously divided, he stuck to the party "organization," not from conviction, but as a means of maintaining his grip on politics. Now suddenly the willy Marylander has come forward to declare in resonant tones his purpose to quit the field. In a letter to the Baltimore Sun he rresents his excuses for the attitude he as taken, and then condescendingly desity man, C. L. Baender, who was appoint ed to his cadetship while he was at Colum clares his purpose to retire from the party management. He does this for the sake of "barmony" and in order that the Democratic machine which he has constructed in Maryland shall be able to carry on its work unhampered.

Those who have studied Gorman's career cannot overlook the fact that self-sacrific has never been a conspicuous trait of his character. If he is to retire now it is be cause he apprehends defeat, and, more than all, because he has reason to believe that if the issue of free silver is not to be kept to the front in the coming campaigns it may be as well to blot out the record of his sudden alliance with the principle which he championed for political reasons sciely. It may be possible for a man with Gorman's record to regain control of the Maryland Democracy, if, indeed, he re-linquishes it at all. But he can never expect to impose upon the mass of the public with the announcement that he is actuated merely by the highest motives of personal and party loyalty. He has been too long before the people. His observers know him too well. They will suspect shrewdly that Mr. Gorman's "retirement" does not mean that the machine of which he is master is to be abolished. The rebuke which should come to him now that he is ostensibly to quit politics should be as severe as any that has followed the other moves in his conduct of the political game.

The Plaint of Jeremiah.

the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is interesting and instructive as ar xample of the persistence of the calamity prophet to learn that the Hon, Jeremial Simpson is making good his title front name by predicting that this nation is on the verge of the most fearful panic it has ever known. It is not new to hear of the Medicine Lodge statesman in the calamity role. But there had been an idea that events subsequent to the calamity howls of last year would dampen his ardo in that line. Those who entertained such

delusion knew not Jerry. The present appearance of prosperity it but the fever's hue, that precedes ultimate dissolution. We are sending our wheat abroad at in payment, and find ourselves destitute of the necessaries of life. Our people ar buying iron and merchandise with such reckless profusion that the trouble will burst at the end of the year and all will be converted into decay and destruction The delusion of the people that they are earning good wages will be shattered, and all of us are galloping down the high roa to universal smash. This is the pleasant picture drawn for public enlightenment by the sockless sage.

It is to be observed that in this last de liverance Simpson rounds up the calamity campaign in an impregnable position Whatever takes place in this country it is doomed. A year ago we were ruined cause the farmers could not sell their wheat except at panic prices; now we ar going to smash because they are recklessly selling it at high figures. Then the a leged fact that we had to pay hundreds of millions in interest on stocks and bonds seld abroad was sucking the monetary life blood from the land; now the fact that the foreigners are paying their debts to us in those stocks and bonds is leaving us bar ren. When the people bought savingly an made business slow it was destitution; nov business active it is destruction.

Thus it is plain the nation is in parlo condition. It will be condemned if it does and d-d if it don't; and its only chance of escape is to elect the Hon. Jeremial

and his party to power. The Work of the Railroads

From the New York World. There are some very interesting facts hown in the annual report of the inter state commerce commission

We have in this country 182,776 miles railroad, 35,950 locomotives, and 1,297,649 cars in use. There were 511,772,737 passer gers carried during the year, of whom only 81 were killed, or only one in 2,827,474. Could figures better illustrate the ex-

treme safety of railway travel and the suc cess of invention in overcoming danger? There are \$86,260 employes in the service and their wages amount to 60 per cent o the total operating expense. This mean more than half a million homes mad prosperous by this one industry.

As for the effect of railway operation in enriching all the rest of the people, bringing to their doors the products of a con tinent at inconsiderable cost, and carrying the grain and meat and manufactures to the sea on their way to foreign markets all that is a beneficence that cannot be expressed in figures or words. It is a crown

As Clear as Mud.

from the Iola (Kas.) Register, In his Wichita speech Mr. Bryan said that Klondike gold and the famine in India were all that saved this country from unexampled depression this year. It is estimated that not to exceed \$2,000,000 in gold has come to the United States from Klondike, and all this was the property of individuals who have not yet had time to either spend or invest any considerab portion of it. "Klondike gold" has ha portion of it. about as much effect in raising the level of prices as a drop of water would have in raising the level of Lake Michigan. It bly be found that the famine in India has but little more influence than Klondike gold. Nobody claims anything for the famine except the rise in wheat, and if wheat had not risen but everything else gone as it has this country would be in pretty fair condition. Mr. Bryan's "explanations" make nothing clear except that he is get ting worse muddled all the time.

Complimentary to Kansas City.

From Bonds and Mortgages. Mr. Elmer E. Black, of N. W. Harris Co., of Chicago, who bought the \$2,100,000 water works bonds of Kansas City, stated that Kansas City bonds had in the last three months grown greatly in the estima tion of Eastern financiers. Mr. Black said 'Kansas City's prosperous condition is shown most strikingly when it is obse than do those of Omaha, St. Paul and Min

A Necessary Measure. rom the Chicago Record.

neapolis."

"We had to have little Dick's pretty olden curls cut off."

"That was too bad." 'Ves: but his mother couldn't stand th ad language he used when she combed the pocket and his thoughts 200 miles due

AN AUTUMN LANDSCAPE.

The withering splendor of slim goldenrods Plume many a knoll, and rich imperial tints

Yet linger in the clustering aster's sprays, The encrimsoned sumach's lifted garnet

Of fruitage, and a murmurous maple grove Blazed as with blended scarlets, pinks, and

of some thick gaudy stuff from Orient

looms Those plenteous vines, the ivies of our

Wrapped with their vivid and luxurious

The yellowing hickory's trunk o'er th dark fringe Of oval cedars; heavy from lithe stems Drooped the black, lustrous beads of the

elderflower And reseate on their pricky girandoles

Burned the pale, delicate thistles like thin flames. Faint, lazy airs went wandering o'er the

land Rustling the brittle pomp of low fallen

And, at the pale sky's limit, velvet soft, One stagnant ring of smoky purple

-Edgar Fawcett. drowsed. A LITTLE HAND.

Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things Somewhere in this sun-bright land,

And the clasp of a little hand, A little hand that softly stole Into my own that day.

"I love you and understand;"

When I needed the touch that I loved so To strengthen me on the way.

Softer it seemed than the softest down

But I thank the Lord for His blessings,

On the breast of the gentlest dove; But its timid press and its faint caress Were strong in the strength of love. It seemed to say in a strange, sweet way,

And calmed my fears as my hot heart

Fell over that little hand. Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things Somewhere in this sun-bright land; But I thank the Lord for His blessing

And the clasp of a little hand. -F. L. Stanton.

FANCY. A boat unmoored, wherein a dreamer lies. The slumberous waves low-lisping of a

land Where Love, forever with unclouded eyes, Goes, wed with wandering Music, hand in hand. -John B. Tabb.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

About four months from now the result of a race that was started from Philadelphia a few days ago will be known. It is between the American clipper ships Tacoma, Captain Gaffey, bound for Tacoma and Seattle, and the Indiana, Captain Colley, for San Francisco. The big ships passed out from the Delaware breakwater side by side, the start being as fair a one as could have been possible. They will follow the same course around, Cape Horn for the entire distance of 10,000 miles. The Tacoma will have an allowance of time computed from a point parallel Golden Gate to the harbor of Tacoma. Both of the ships were built in Bath and are owned there, the Indiana by Arthur Sewall and the Tacoma by Charles Davenport. They are among the speediest sailing vessels afloat, the Tacoma having made a record of 120 days from the Phillip pine islands to Philadelphia. It is said that a great deal of money has been wagered on the result of the race by scafaring men. The Indiana is a slight favori - in the betting.

The sensation created by the Holman locomotive is likely to be short lived, it is thought. In this machine the big driving wheels do not touch the track, but are su pended a foot or two above it. By contact their motion is imparted to some smaller wheels underneath, and through the latter to a third set still lower down. These last, which rotate more rapidly than the drivers, rest directly on the rails. There are several serious defects in such a plan, a scientific writer says. By the addition of more axies and bearings the engine is made more complicated than those now in service danger of breakage is increased. The best designers of locomotives to-day are seeking greater simplicity. Moreover, the additional friction involved means a waste of power Speeds equal to any made by the Holman engine when "spurting" have already been achieved by ordinary locomotives, and probably with less steam. The principle embodied in this latest mechanical freak is not new. It has been tried before. And the experts have been smiling at Holman

A Memphis paper tells the following yarn: "Mr. Makett went out a few mornings age to a marshy place that had dried ou on account of the continued dry weather to dig fish bait, and, while digging with a grub hoe, to his great surprise, in-stead of finding fish bait, he dug up a fine fish that weighed three pounds and upon examination he found that in the mud for one hundred yards around there was a great quantity of trout, white perch and bass. Mr. Makett carried home a half bushel of the fish, and now, instead of digging balt, he goes out every mornin and digs a mess of fine bass. The fish are

under the surface about ten inches. The last survivor of the revolutionary war was Daniel F. Blakeman, of New York, who died April 5, 1869, at the age of 105 years. John Gray of Ohio, the last but one, preceded him to the grave in August, 1868. He was reputed to be 111 years old, but there was some doubt on that point. There are now fifteen names upon the revolutionary pension rolls, all widows and daughters of soldiers, but every one of them was born after the ciose of the war. The oldest is Hannah

Newell Barrett, aged 98. The youngest is 76. Mr. Balfour, the English political leader. not only an enthusiastic golfite, but is no less devoted to cycling, and has just joined the Tourists' Cycling Club, a gigan-tic organization which means something more than badges, for its members get re duced rates at certain hotels in town, and find their path smoothed for them in many ways. It is almost essential in England to join this club before starting on an extended tour. The membership is

now over 47,000. The London Daily News describes Henry George as the candidate of the Tammany Citizens' Union, and It adds that, although this organization is composed the best people in the city, the success of George will be a triumph for the worst clements. It was the News which informed its readers last year that the Republicans had nominated for the presidency "Mr. Garret, a Hobart of New

Jersey." The rolls show that Ohio has the largest of pensioners-103,471, who dre \$15,522,079 during the fiscal year closing June 20 last: Pennsylvania is second, with 100,875. who drew \$12,761,975; New York third, with 85.600, who drew \$12,320,526; Illinois fourth, with 68,717, to whom \$9,943,283 was paid, and Indiana fifth, with 68,213, who received \$10,-

The high wall about Girard college is "an eyesore and a nuisance" to Philadelphia, seys the Ledger, but the wall must stay, ecause Girard's will said so, and the Girard heirs in Paris are still on the watch for flaws in the management of the great beneficiary scheme of the philanthropist in

order to secure the millions in it. J. M. Barrie's description of himself at Nottingham in his journalistic days, ten or twelve years ago, is—"An uncouth stranger wandering in the dark round the castle, his